

Age at time in Japan must be calculated from birthdate (Item 20) and the years given for residence in Japan in Item 8 (e.g., if a person was born in Japan in 1890, came to U.S. in 1915, returned to Japan in 1920, and came back to the U.S. in 1925, he was in Japan between the ages 0 and 15 and between the ages of 30 and 35; hence the code would be 5). Use scratch paper for all calculations and record only the code on the WRA 26 form. Consider months in making calculations and not only years, as this will affect the code at times.

Items 9, 10, 11, & 13 Military and Naval Service, Public Assistance and Pensions, Physical Defects

All four of these items will be coded in a one digit code. Very often the answer to all of these items is none, so that 0 is the code. If there is an answer to one of the four items, which necessitates a code, insert the correct code. If more than one of these items needs a code, refer the schedule to the supervisor. Where defects are listed under Item 13, refer first to the list of major and minor defects. If the defect listed is an uncorrected major defect, then a code of 9 is necessary; if the defect is minor, then no code is necessary for defects. The code will be entered in "Office Use" Column opposite Item 9.

Item 14. Individual Number

A code will not be inserted in the "Office Use" column for this item, but the number will be copied in red directly above the typed number. Precede the number with enough zeros to make five digits unless it already has five digits, and add the letter. Where the letter suffix on the individual number is over Z (e.g. A.A.), refer to the supervisor who will indicate the necessary code. Numbers with S.D., O.C., T.L., and other prefixes, refer to the supervisor.

Item 15. (Is not to be coded) Japanese regions, limited by county, the state

Item 16 and 18. Sex and Marital Status

Both these items will be coded in a one digit code in the "Office Use" Column for Item 16. If the sex should be left blank, refer the schedule to the supervisor. All three of the

Item 17. Race of Individual and Race of Spouse

Both those items will be coded in a one digit code, which is obtained from the table on the Code Sheet. The abbreviations used in the table are as follows: (1) J - Japanese, (2) J & W - Japanese and White, (3) J & O - Japanese and Others, (4) W - White, (5) O - Others, and (6) W & O - White and Others.

For example: If the race of the person on the schedule is Japanese and the race of his spouse is Japanese and white, the code is L.

If the race of the individual is blank, refer to your supervisor.

Other races include Chinese, Filipino, Eskimo, Mexican, etc. If you are not certain whether a race written in under this item is white or other, refer to the supervisor.

Race of spouse does not appear on the unrevised WRA 26 form. In cases where the spouse is living with the family group, you can determine her or his race and code it; but in cases where you do not have the schedule for the spouse with the race in the family schedules, you will have to code race of spouse unknown.

Always remember to check marital status (Item 18) before coding race (Item 17). If the person is single, then he receives one of the codes in the column "No spouse" on the Code Sheet. However, if the person has ever been married, then the code will come from one of the other columns; this is especially important on the unrevised WRA 26 form, since it will determine whether you use a "No spouse" code or an "unknown spouse" code.

Item 19. (Is not to be coded)

Item 20. Birthdate

The code for birthdate is a two digit code and consists of the last two digits of the year of birth.

Item 20a. Ago (is not to be coded). However, this should be checked against birthdate to see that they are consistent.

Item 21. Birthplace

The code for birthplace will be a two digit code, and can be obtained from the appended code. The code specifies the United States by states, Japan by regions, Hawaii by counties, and other countries by country only.

Item 22, 29a, & 31. Alien Registration Number, Social Security Number, and Japanese Language School

A one digit code will be used to code all three of the above items. Whether or not a person has attended Japanese Language School is indicated in Item 31.

For example: A person having a social security number, but not an alien registration number and having attended Japanese Language School will receive the code 2.

Since the unrevised WRA 26 forms does not have Item 29a, we cannot code these schedules for social security number. Hence we have the separate codes indicated for these unrevised forms.

The code will be entered in "Office Use" column opposite Item 22.

Item 24. Grade

In Item 24 is listed the highest grade completed in school (if the person is not now attending school) or the grade attending (if the person is now in school.) If the highest grade completed was in Japan or some other country, the number of years of schooling is entered on the schedule rather than the highest grade completed. However, on the code sheet, you will notice that the code is made out for highest grade completed both in U.S. and Japan. Hence, Item 7 should be checked before coding Item 24. For example, if a person completed five years in a high school in Japan, he should receive the code E; or if he attended a grammar school in Japan for six years and had no more schooling, he would receive a code of X. In order to code highest grade, the number of years of education received at the last school attended will always have to be computed from the years listed under Item 7 if the person completed his education in another country. It should also always be checked for those who have completed their education in the United States.

Item 25. Language

A one digit code will be used to code the language ability of an individual. The abbreviations on the Code Sheet are as follows: (1) E-S means English-speak (2) E-SRW means English-speak, read, and write, and (3) J-SR means Japanese-speak and read.

The unrevised WRA 26 form does not indicate in Item 25 whether the person can write the language. Hence SR (speak and read) and SRW (speak, read, and write) are used interchangeably in our table for the code. For example, if a person can only speak Japanese and nothing else, he would receive the code 1. If a person could speak, read, and write both Japanese and English and could read another language, he would receive the code X.

If you find a combination of languages on a schedule for which the code is not indicated on the Code Sheet, refer the schedule to the supervisor.

All children 11 years and under will be given the code 9 (not applicable.) All deaf and dumb persons will also be coded not applicable.

Item 26. (Is not to be coded)

Item 27. Occupation

The occupational codes have already been inserted and verified. The only thing necessary to be done in this item is to indicate a blank where necessary. There is room for five occupational

codes on the punch card--primary, secondary, tertiary, and two potential occupational codes (which are items 27a and 27b). A line should be drawn in red for any of these five codes which is missing, so that the key punch operator will know how to skip the spaces where the code would be. A red check should be placed opposite all other codes that are to be punched. Third potential codes will not be checked or punched. CHANCE X IN ENTRY CODE

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Item 28. (Is already coded in Item 27)

Item 29. (Is not to be coded)

Item 30. Religion

This code is to be placed in the "Office Use" column for Item 26.

If the question is left blank, use the code 0; if "none", "no religion", or "undecided" is written in, use the code 0 also.

However, if the question is left blank on a schedule for a child under 12 years of age, the religion of the parents can be assumed for the child if the child's schedule is with the schedules of his parents. If the parents of the child do not have the same religion, then do not attempt to code the religion of the child.

A list of Buddhist and Shinto sects is available in cases when the sect may be listed rather than Buddhist or Shinto.

## INTERPRETATIONS USED IN CODING ITEMS ON WRA 26

(Supplementary to Instructions to Coders)

As the coding of the Individual Records (Form WRA 26) progressed, certain questions arose which were not answered in the original instructions. The following interpretations of certain items have been used in coding the records.

Item 4 - Previous Address

A previous address code was added for Alaska since approximately 150 Japanese were evacuated from there.

Where the previous address is outside the four evacuated states, we have used the correct state code; and have used the county code as given in the code book for all states obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Berkeley. The size of city code is obtained by finding the population of the city from the First Series 1940 Census for the particular state. A separate listing of all of these previous addresses is kept along with the code used so that the B. A. E. code book may be returned upon completion of the coding.

Item 5a. - Father's Occupation

On the original code for this item was a 0 code for "none" (i.e. had no occupation). However, in coding the records, we found that no such distinction was made and that a dash was used in most projects to mean none, blank, or unknown. As a result, we combined the 0 code with the code as it appears on the revised code sheet.

Item 7 - Education

In the second part of this code, years of schooling during, we have limited our interpretation to which years of the person's schooling out of a strictly chronological picture of the total education of each individual, and have not tried to interpret it as which grades. For example, if a person had 3 years of grammar school in the United States and then went to Japan and started grammar school in the first grade and continued for six years in Japan, he would receive a code of 4 in the second part of the education code, since his 4th through 9th years of schooling were in Japan.

We have included education in vocational schools in Japan in coding Item 7 (provided they were attended full time) although all of these schools are not included in Highest Grade Completed (Item 24). For example, some of the sewing schools attended by girls after grammar school are not recognized as high schools. Hence, they could not be coded in Highest Grade completed, although they would be included in years of schooling in Japan.

Item 24 - Degrees

The teacher training program in Japan is essentially different from that in the United States. The Lower Normal Schools can be attended after 8 years of Primary School, and therefore, is coded at High School level in Highest Grade completed (Item 24). Upon completing a five year course in this school, the graduate is allowed to teach only in the primary schools. We do not code a graduate of this school as having a teacher's credential since the school corresponds only to a high school.

In order to enter the Higher Normal School which gives a credential to teach in High Schools, a person must have completed 4 years of high school. Graduates of this school receiving credentials are coded as having teacher's credentials.

Item 24 - Highest Grade

If the highest grade completed is in Japan but lower grades were later repeated in U. S., we have coded the Highest Grade completed in Japan.

1. If the highest grade completed in Japan is 8th grade, and if the student has completed 12 years of education in Japan, then Item 24 will be coded 12. If the student has completed less than 12 years of education in Japan, then Item 24 will be coded 8.
2. If the highest grade completed in Japan is 9th grade, and if the student has completed 12 years of education in Japan, then Item 24 will be coded 12. If the student has completed less than 12 years of education in Japan, then Item 24 will be coded 9.
3. If the highest grade completed in Japan is 10th grade, and if the student has completed 12 years of education in Japan, then Item 24 will be coded 12. If the student has completed less than 12 years of education in Japan, then Item 24 will be coded 10.
4. If the highest grade completed in Japan is 11th grade, and if the student has completed 12 years of education in Japan, then Item 24 will be coded 12. If the student has completed less than 12 years of education in Japan, then Item 24 will be coded 11.
5. If the highest grade completed in Japan is 12th grade, and if the student has completed 12 years of education in Japan, then Item 24 will be coded 12. If the student has completed less than 12 years of education in Japan, then Item 24 will be coded 12.
6. If the highest grade completed in Japan is 13th grade, and if the student has completed 12 years of education in Japan, then Item 24 will be coded 12. If the student has completed less than 12 years of education in Japan, then Item 24 will be coded 13.
7. If Item 24 will have to be checked with Japanese records and verification of completion the highest grade completed was in the U. S., then verify that the grade in Item 24 is correct. If highest grade completed was in Japan, compare highest grade claimed only to see if it is listed in Item 24 and verify that it is correct accordingly.